Application Number 10/534 633 Amendment dated November 10, 2006 Response to Office action of October 23, 2006

Remarks/Arguments

Claims Rejections – 35 USC 102(b)

Claims 1-4, 6-10 and 12-14 stand rejected under 35 USC 102(b) as being anticipated by Huffman (3,169,200).

Examiner suggests that Huffman teaches in Fig 4 a thermotunneling device comprising a collector electrode 39 and an emitter electrode 30, the collector electrode 39 having a surface facing the emitter electrode, characterized in that an insulator layer covers the surface of the collector.

The present invention, however, as can be clearly seen from Figure 2b, has a gap d_1 between the emitter and the surface of the insulator layer disposed on the collector.

For a claim to be anticipated, each and every element as set forth in the claim must be found, either expressly or inherently described, in a single prior art reference. *Verdegaal Bros. v. Union Oil Co. of California*, 814 F.2d 628, 631, 2 USPQ2d 1051, 1053 (Fed. Cir. 1987).

Huffman does not teach a gap between the emitter and the insulator (oxide spacers), therefore the present invention is not anticipated by Huffman.

Applicant notes that claims 1 and 8 of the present invention do not clearly distinguish the present invention from the prior art of Huffman, and has amended these claims accordingly.

Applicant therefore believes that claims 1 and 8 as amended are not anticipated by Huffman. Furthermore, applicant believes that claims 2-4, 6 and 7, because of their dependency on claim 1, and claims 9, 10 and 12-14, because of their dependency on claim 8, are not anticipated by Huffman.

Applicant respectfully requests that Examiner withdraw his objections to these claims 1-4, 6-10 and 12-14 under 35 USC 102(b).

Claims Rejections - 35 USC 102(e)

Claims 15-17 and 20, 21 stand rejected under 35 USC 102(e) as being anticipated by Sung (2003/0168957).

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Examiner supposes that Sung is describing applying a bias voltage to an emitter electrode 30; placing a collector electrode 25 at a distance d₀ from the emitter electrode 30; placing an insulator layer a distance d₁ from the emitter electrode 30, wherein d₁ is greater than zero; and contacting the insulating layer 5 and the collector layer 25.

First it is clear from Fig. 2 of Sung that 30 has a large positive sign adjacent to it, and 25 has a large negative sign adjacent to it, which would tend to suggest to the person of ordinary skill in the art that 30 is in fact an anode and 25 a cathode. This aspect is made clearer in the description of Fig. 2 at paragraph [0047]:

Referring now to FIG. 2, is shown one embodiment of an electrical generator in accordance with the present invention. Notably, the amorphous diamond material 5 has an electrode 25 coupled to the input surface 10 to form a cathode. Further, an energy collector 40 is coupled to the electrode. The energy collector may be included as desired, in order to enhance the collection and transmission of thermal or photonic energy to the amorphous diamond material. An anode 30 is placed adjacent to the emission surface 15 of the amorphous diamond material, with a vacuum space 35 separating the emission surface from the anode.

Not only must each and every element as set forth in the claim be found, either expressly or inherently described, in a single prior art reference for a claim to be anticipated, but also the elements must be arranged as required by the claim, but this is not an *ipsissimis verbis* test, i.e., identity of terminology is not required. *In re Bond*, 910 F.2d 831, 15 USPQ2d 1566 (Fed. Cir. 1990). In this regard, it is common practice in this field to consider the terms emitter and cathode to be synonymous, and likewise for the terms collector and anode to be synonymous.

Thus Examiner's interpretation appears to run counter to the actual teaching in Sung.

In particular, Examiner supposes that Sung teaches contacting the insulating layer 5 and the collector layer 25, but in fact it is clear that Sung teaches contacting the insulator layer 5 and the *emitter layer* (cathode) 25; the collector layer (anode) 30 is some distance from the insulator layer 5. In other words, in Sung, the insulator layer and the collector are <u>not</u> in contact.

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Applicant therefore respectfully suggests that Sung does not anticipate the present invention in claim 15, nor in claims 16, 17, 20 and 21 because of their dependency on claim 15, and Applicant respectfully requests that Examiner withdraw his objections to claims 15-17 and 20, 21 as being anticipated by Sung under 35 USC 102(e).

Claims Rejections - 35 USC 103

Claims 5 and 11 stand rejected under 34 USC 103 as being unpatentable over Huffman in view of Sung. Claims 18 and 19 stand rejected under 34 USC 103 as being unpatentable over Sung in view of Huffman.

In view of the amendment made to claims 1 and 8 and the corresponding arguments made above, and the arguments made above in relation to claim 15, Applicant believes that the present invention is patentable over the prior art of Huffman and Sung.

Applicant has also made amendments to claims 4, 5 and 11 in order to improve their clarity. No new material has been added by these amendments.

Applicant respectfully submits that this application, as amended, is in condition for allowance, and such disposition is earnestly solicited. If the Examiner believes that discussing the application the Applicant over the telephone might advance prosecution, Applicant would welcome the opportunity to do so.

Applicant is making this reply within two months of the mailing date of the final action so that if the Advisory Action is not mailed until after the end of the three-month shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee required to be paid pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action.

Respectfully submitted,

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Avto TAVKHELIDZE

Inventor

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